DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 256 667 SO 016 409

AUTHOR	Young, Harry F.
TITLE	Atlas of NATO.
INSTITUTION	Department of State, Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO	DS-Pub-9412
PUB DATE	Feb 85
NOTE	43p.; Maps containing small print and gray outlines may not reproduce clearly.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402 ($1.75).
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Geographic Materials (133) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Atlases; Disarmament; Global Approach; *International Cooperation; *International Organizations; International Programs; International Relations; International Trade; Peace; Program Descriptions; *World Affairs; World Problems
IDENTIFIERS	*North Atlantic Treaty Organization; USSR

ABSTRACT

This atlas provides basic information about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Formed in response to growing concern for the security of Western Europe after World War II, NATO is a vehicle for Western efforts to reduce East-West tensions and the level of armaments. NATO promotes political and economic collaboration as well as military defense. The atlas consists of displays and narrative that illustrate and discuss the following information concerning NATO: membership and area, the Warsaw Pact, responsibilities, burdensharing, integrated commands and infrastructure, standardization of weapons, military forces, transatlantic deployment and logistics, nuclear forces, naval forces, military presence outside the NATO area, Soviet-bloc military presence in the Third World, military expenditures, West European and North Atlantic economic cooperation, trade, overseas import dependency, and security pacts. (RM)

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Atlas of NATO

February 1985

United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

SD 016 409

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C. 20402 (Tel: 202-783-3238)

Department of State Publication 9412

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 84-601143

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Introduction

This atlas provides basic information about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) NATO is the institutional form, and the common name, of the North Atlantic Alliance established by the treaty signed in 1949. The atlas consists of 19 displays illustrating NATO's membership and structure, military strength, members' role in world affairs, and relations with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

NATO was formed in response to growing concern for the security of Western Europe after World War II. By 1948, the Soviet Union—the strongest military power on the continent—had consolidated communist rule throughout Eastern Europe and prevented a peace treaty reestablishing a unified and democratic Germany. Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter recognized respectively the right of self-defense and the right to form regional security arrangements. The 1948 Brussels Pact established a West European alliance among Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, and the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington extended the area of Western collective security to five other European countries and to Canada and the United States.

From the beginning, NATO was intended to promote political and economic collaboration as well as military defense. The permanent representatives on the North Atlantic Council, the organization's principal body, discuss a full range of international issues. NATO supports research programs in science and the physical environment and closely follows international economic developments. Outside the formal organization, legislators from all members have formed the North Atlantic Assembly to confer on common problems and present their findings to the council.

NATO follows a policy of deterrence. Its armed forces must be strong enough to discourage aggression and ward off attack. This policy involves the strategy of resisting invasion as far forward as possible and the doctrine of flexible response, calling for the ability to counter all levels of potential aggression. Flexible response requires conventional (non-nuclear) ground, sea, and air forces; short- and intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe; and (as the ultimate deterrent) the U.S. strategic nuclear force.

NATO is a vehicle for Western efforts to reduce East-West tensions and the level of armaments. For example, it was a NATO proposal that led in 1973 to the negotiations with the Warsaw Pact on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) concerning conventional strength in Central Europe. And in 1979, while deciding to improve its intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in order to balance Warsaw Pact deployments, NATO also called for arms control talks—the U.S.-Soviet INF negotiations—to reduce deployment of these weapons on both sides.

Authored by Harry F. Young

Editing, Design, and Production:
Colleen Sussman

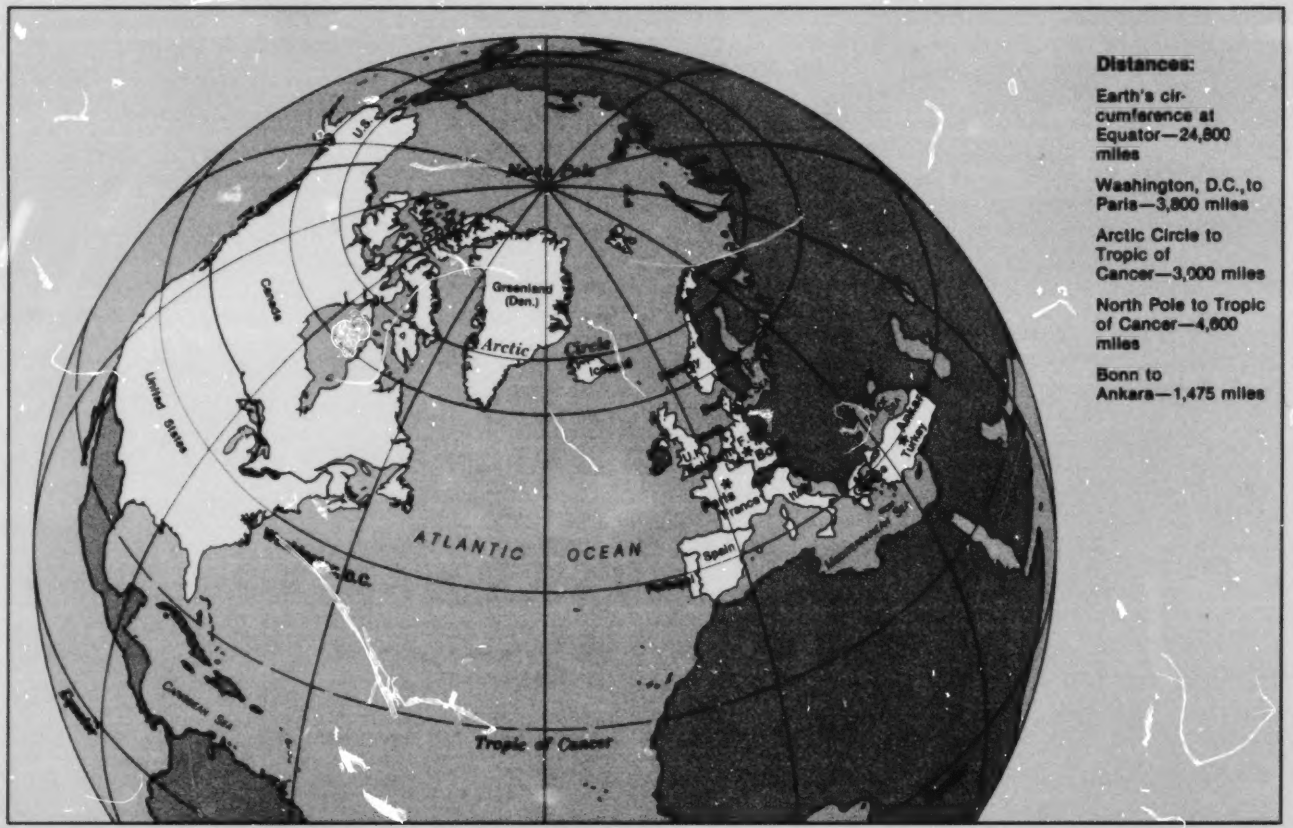
NATO: Membership and Area

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed by the United States, Canada, and 10 European countries on April 4, 1949. The treaty established the North Atlantic Council as its principal organ, which first met in September 1949 and, setting up subsidiary bodies, launched the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The treaty provided that any other European state could, by unanimous agreement, be invited to join the alliance, and that any member could withdraw upon 1 year's notice after the treaty had been in existence for more than 20 years. Four countries have since joined the alliance, but none has withdrawn.

All members are obliged to come to the assistance of any member under military attack. But membership does not entail uniform participation. Iceland has no armed forces; Denmark and Norway do not permit foreign troops to be stationed on their soil permanently in peacetime (except, as to Denmark, in Greenland); and France (since 1966) and Spain do not take part in the integrated military command structure.

Defense obligations under the treaty extend to members' home territory and to the North Atlantic islands under their jurisdiction north of the Tropic of Cancer. Colonial possessions and other dependencies outside this area are not covered.



Distances:

Earth's circumference at Equator—24,800 miles

Washington, D.C., to Paris—3,800 miles

Arctic Circle to Tropic of Cancer—3,000 miles

North Pole to Tropic of Cancer—4,600 miles

Bonn to Ankara—1,475 miles

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Members (with year of accession)	Population (thousands, mid-year 1983)	Armed Forces (thousands, total active mid-1983)
Belgium (1949)	9,865	95
Canada (1949)	24,882	83
Denmark (1949)	5,115	31
France (1949)	54,604	493
Germany, Federal Republic of (1955)	61,543	495
Greece (1952)	9,898	185
Iceland (1949)	236	no forces
Italy (1949)	56,345	373
Luxembourg (1949)	366	0.7
Netherlands (1949)	14,374	103
Norway (1949)	4,131	43
Portugal (1949)	10,008	64
Spain (1982)	38,234	347
Turkey (1952)	49,115	569
United Kingdom (1949)	56,006	321
United States (1949)	234,193	2,136

NATO and the Warsaw Pact

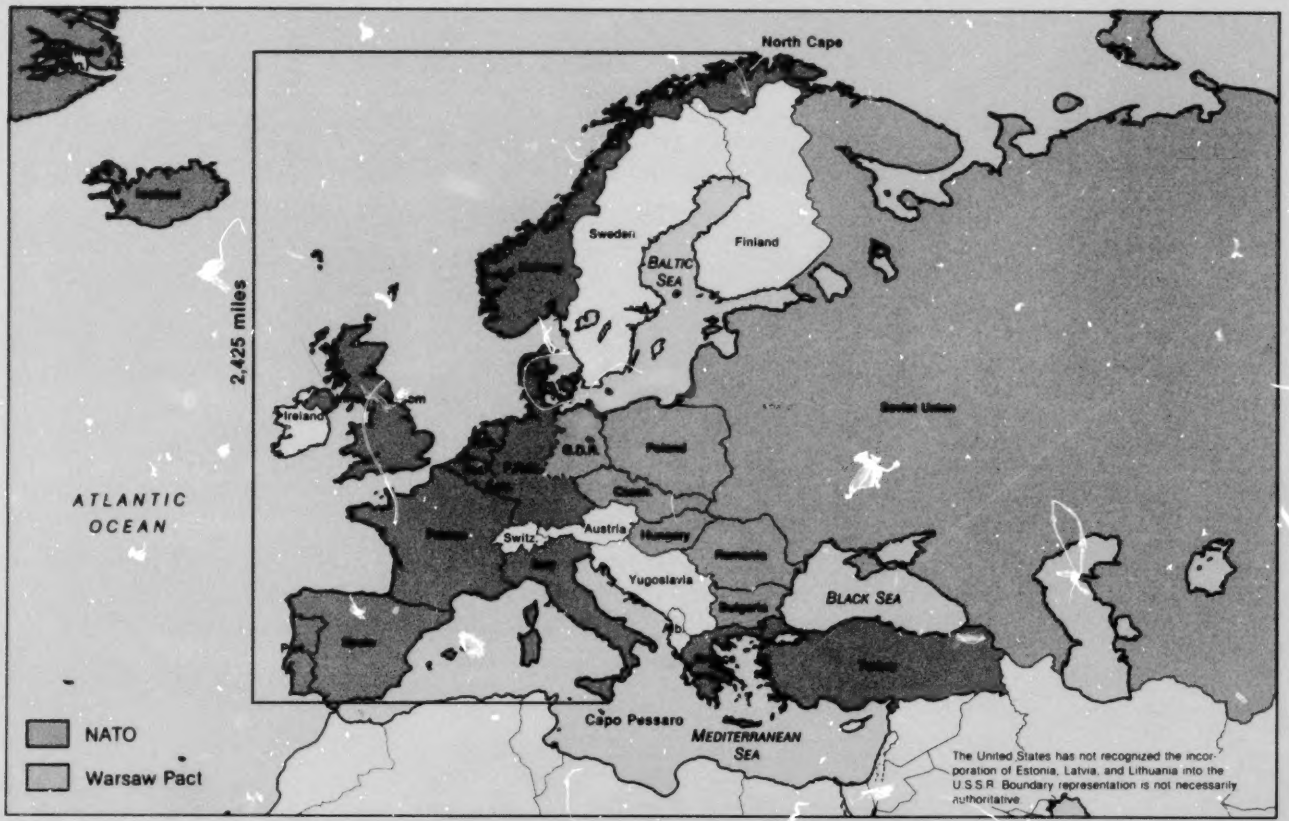
NATO was established to provide a system of collective security for European countries outside the area of Soviet control. Italy's charter membership and the admission of Greece and Turkey in 1952 were a natural extension of NATO's scope to the Mediterranean.

In 1950, after South Korea was invaded, NATO adopted the forward strategy of resisting attack as far to the east as possible and decided that the Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) should be included in the Western defensive system. Established in 1949, the F.R.G. was then still under Western military occupation.

Admitted to NATO in 1955, the F.R.G. agreed not to produce or use atomic, bacteriological, or chemical weapons and renounced the use of force to achieve German reunification. France, the United Kingdom, and the United States retained their rights, derived from World War II, relating to Berlin and Germany as a whole.

The Warsaw Pact was concluded in 1955 after the F.R.G. joined NATO. The ostensible purpose was to counter the threat of a remilitarized West Germany. In fact, the parties were already integrated into the Soviet military system through standard treaties of alliance concluded between 1945–48 and reorganization of their armed forces along Soviet lines. The pact has a joint command under Soviet leadership, and all forces come under Soviet command in wartime.

Albania was a charter member of the Warsaw Pact. Geographically separated from the other parties, Albania severed relations with the Soviet Union in 1961 and formally renounced its membership in the pact in 1968 after pact forces had repressed the reform movement in Czechoslovakia. To justify this intervention, the Soviet Union elaborated the Brezhnev doctrine of the limited sovereignty of members of the socialist community.



Warsaw Pact

Members	Population (in thousands, mid-year 1983)	Armed Forces (in thousands, mid-1983)
Bulgaria	8,944	162
Czechoslovakia	15,420	205
German Democratic Republic	16,724	167
Hungary	10,891	105
Poland	36,556	340
Romania	22,649	189
U.S.S.R.	272,308	5,050

Responsibilities in NATO

Ultimate Authority	Overall Direction		Administration	Military Advice, Planning, and Guidance	Integrated Defense and Military Operations
Member Governments:	***North Atlantic Council:***	***Defense Planning Committee:***	***Secretary General:***	***Military Committee:***	***NATO Commands:***
Belgium Canada Denmark France Germany, Federal Republic of Greece Iceland Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Turkey United Kingdom United States	Foreign ministers meeting twice a year to consider matters of political and general concern; and	Defense ministers of countries taking part in integrated military structure, meeting twice a year;[1] and	Chairmen of *North Atlantic Council* and *Defense Planning Committee*, and head of *International Staff*, with assistant secretaries general for: Political Affairs Defense Planning and Policy Defense Support Infrastructure, Logistics, and Council Operations Scientific and Environmental Affairs	Chiefs-of-staff meeting at least twice a year; and Permanent military representatives in permanent session International Military Staff	Allied Command Europe (ACE) Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) Allied Command Channel (ACCHAN) Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group
	Ambassadors as permanent representatives on Council and Defense Planning Committee.[1]				

[1]France and Spain do not take part in NATO's integrated military structure. France does not attend meetings of the Defense Planning Committee but has military missions to the Military Committee and Allied Command Europe. Spain does sit on the Defense Planning Committee and the Military Committee

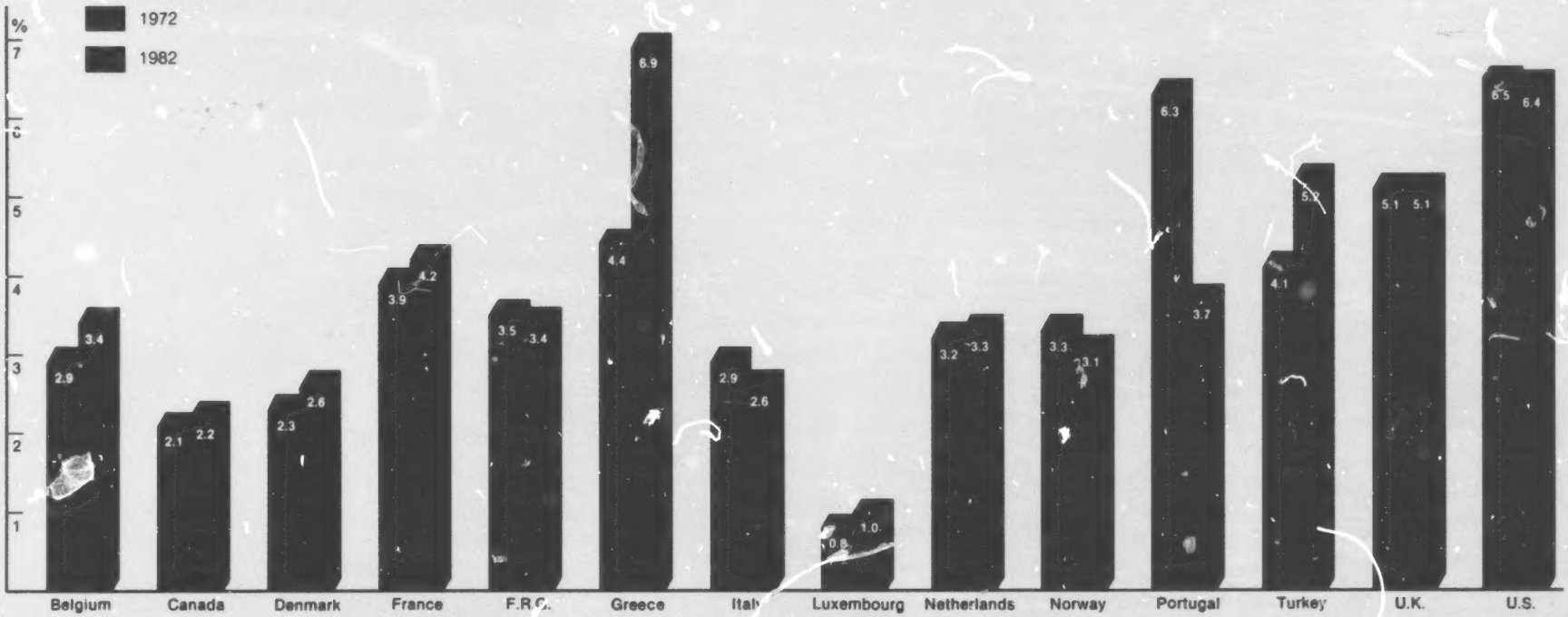
Burdensharing

Although NATO countries, as sovereign states, have full authority to determine their own military budgets, they all accept the principle, known as burdensharing, that each must do its part and assume a fair share of the costs of common defense.

NATO's part in the budget process is to establish overall needs and recommend force goals (level and quality of forces) for each member taking part in the integrated military commands. Contributions for the common infrastructure and other joint projects are established by consultation. These two procedures set a general framework for national defense planning.

NATO recognizes that no single formula can provide an exact measure of each country's contribution. Demands on national resources vary from country to country, and some expenditures not included in the defense budget—foreign aid, for example—may also promote international security.

Defense Expenditures as Percentage of GNP*



*Spain is excluded because it joined NATO in 1982; Iceland has no armed forces.

Source: ACDA, *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1972–1982*, 1984.

NATO's Integrated Commands and Infrastructure

NATO began to establish its integrated military structure in 1950, following the invasion of South Korea.

NATO's military integration is essentially a system of centralized command to be implemented in wartime. The forces each country assigns to NATO remain under national control in peacetime and are transferred to the appropriate allied command only in an emergency.

The allied commanders act under the general direction of NATO's Military Committee; they are responsible for preparing for the most effective coordinated use of the forces in their regions.

In 1950 NATO also resolved to create a common military infrastructure. Construction of common facilities is paid for by the host country with funds contributed by all participating members.

France withdrew from the integrated military structure in 1966 but takes part in NATO defense support and procurement programs. France also joins in infrastructure funding for air defense and warning installations. Spain has never participated in the integrated commands. (Spain joined NATO in 1982.)

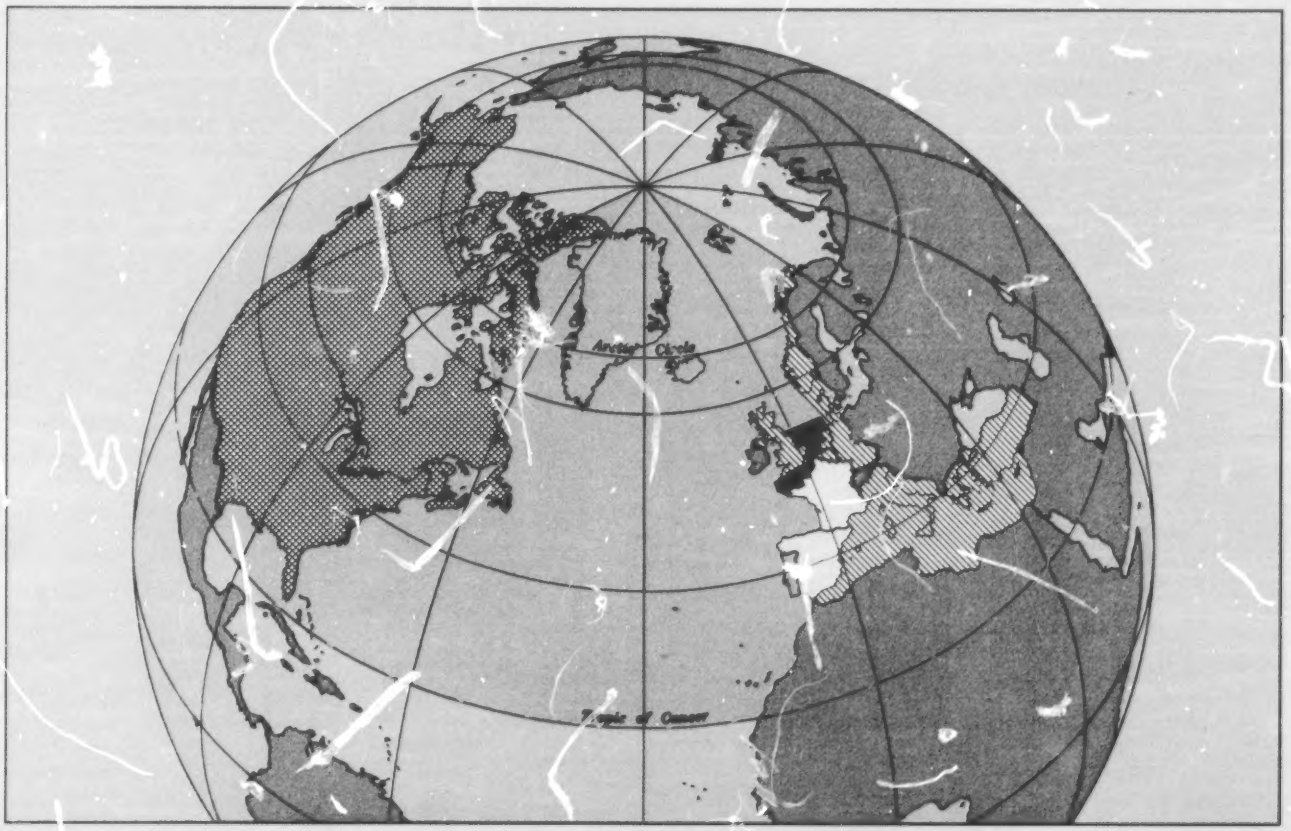
Infrastructure: Some Basic Common Facilities

NATO Air Defense Ground Environment (NADGE): Radar system running from North Cape to Turkey's eastern border.

Airfields: 220 in European NATO countries (except France, Spain) designed for full, coordinated military use.

NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS): Rapid communications for military and political authorities.

NATO Pipeline System: Separate networks in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Denmark, and United Kingdom, and Central European Pipeline System in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Netherlands.



NATO Commands:

- Allied Command Europe—Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR)
- Allied Command Atlantic—Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT)
- Allied Command Channel—Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN)
- Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group

Note: Allied Command Europe is divided into three regions—the Northern (Norway, Denmark, approaches to the Baltic, and the far northern F.R.G.), the Central (Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and most of the F.R.G.), and the Southern (Italy, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, and the Mediterranean). U.K. NATO Air Forces is a fourth regional subordinate command of Allied Command Europe.

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Standardization of Weapons in NATO

NATO policy is to promote the use of standard and interoperable equipment and standard weaponry. The purpose is to eliminate duplication and permit the different national forces under integrated command to cooperate more closely. Although complicated by the nature of the alliance—a grouping of sovereign states with separate budgets and military establishments—standardization has achieved some notable successes. Some widely adopted weapons were developed by one country (the German *Leopard* tank, for example). Others are the product of joint efforts undertaken with NATO support. Cooperative efforts have greatly expanded since NATO's first joint project, a light jet fighter, in 1954.

Some Arms Widely Used in NATO			
Weapon System	Developed by	Produced by	Deployed by
Multiple-launch rocket system—MLRS (non-nuclear tactical rocket)	France F.R.G. United Kingdom United States	France F.R.G. United Kingdom United States	France F.R.G. Italy United Kingdom United States
Leopard 1 (main battle tank)	F.R.G.	F.R.G. Italy	Belgium Canada Denmark Greece Italy Netherlands Norway Turkey
Fighting Falcon—F-16 (multipurpose combat aircraft)	United States	Belgium Denmark Netherlands Norway Turkey United States	Belgium Denmark F.R.G. Netherlands Norway Turkey United States
Sparrow (shipboard surface missile system)	Belgium Canada Denmark F.R.G. Greece Italy Netherlands Norway United States	Belgium Canada Denmark F.R.G. Greece Italy Netherlands Norway United States	Belgium Canada Denmark F.R.G. Greece Italy Netherlands Norway United States

NATO Airborne Early Warning System

NATO is in the final stages of implementing its integrated airborne early warning and control system (AEW&C). This involves the use of radar-equipped aircraft to detect the approach of hostile planes and missiles and to direct defensive actions. Thirteen countries have contributed funds to procure 18 NATO E-3A aircraft, modified ground environment, and basic facilities. Eleven U.K. *Nimrods* would make up the balance of the mixed force. As members of each E-3A crew are drawn from several participating countries, this is the first instance of collective equipment ownership and operation in NATO's history.

NATO-Warsaw Pact Conventional Forces

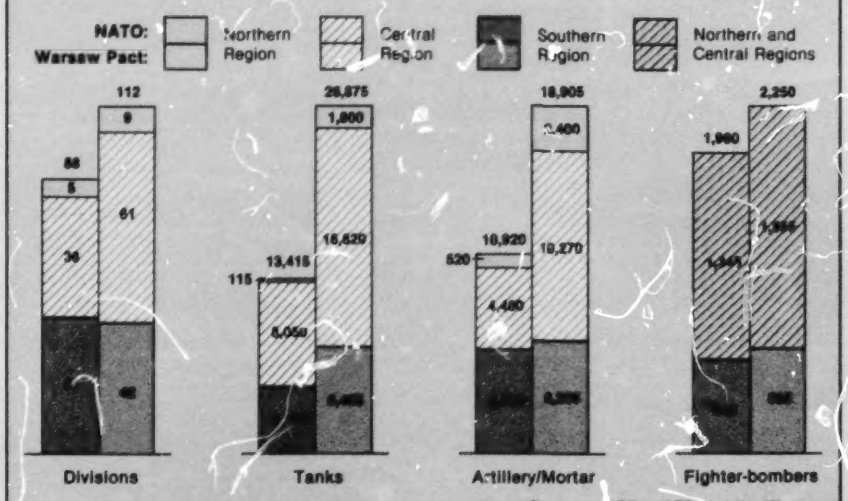
Each NATO member taking part in the integrated military structure allocates a certain portion of its armed forces to NATO, generally reserving some units for purely territorial duty. Almost all national forces remain under national command in peacetime; only in wartime are the NATO-allocated or -earmarked forces transferred to NATO's integrated command. Some air defense units are under NATO operational command in peacetime.

Only in the F.R.G. are there substantial NATO-allocated forces from other countries—Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. By agreement with the F.R.G., France also maintains combat forces (at present three armored divisions) in Germany. The concentration of forces there reflects NATO's strategy of forward defense.

Warsaw Pact forces facing NATO in the Central Region include the standing armed forces of the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), Czechoslovakia, and Poland and the Soviet troops based in these countries. G.D.R. forces are permanently and directly subordinated to the Soviet military command in Germany, whereas other Warsaw Pact forces are ostensibly under joint command. Romania is the only pact member that keeps its forces under tight national control.

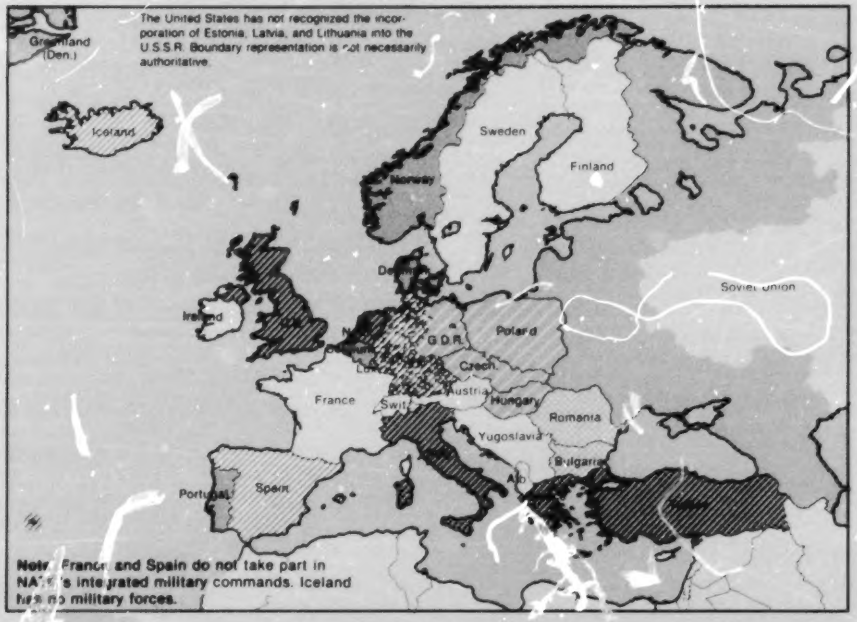
The United States is the only NATO member that has more than liaison forces in NATO countries other than the F.R.G.

Conventional Force Comparisons in Place and Rapidly Deployable[1]



[1]Regions are NATO designations.

Source: NATO, *NATO and the Warsaw Pact: Force Comparisons*, 1984



U.S. Forces in NATO Europe[1]

Country	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
Belgium	1,387	117	29	663	2,196
F.R.G.	212,452	329	84	39,685	252,530
Greece	553	447	14	2,664	3,678
Greenland (Den.)	—	—	—	345	345
Iceland	2	1,879	112	1,206	3,199
Italy	4,325	4,457	271	5,166	14,219
Netherlands	779	16	9	1,917	2,721
Norway	36	40	16	130	222
Portugal	75	387	13	1,191	1,666
Spain	19	4,288	202	5,205	9,714
Turkey	1,326	82	19	3,811	5,238
United Kingdom	220	2,290	369	25,681	28,560
Total	221,174	14,332	1,138	87,844	324,288

[1]Countries with 100 or more U.S. military members as of March 31, 1984.

Source: Department of Defense, *Defense*, September 1984.

- Major U.S. and other NATO ground forces in place
- NATO: chiefly or exclusively national ground forces
- Countries with U.S. air bases
- Soviet and other pact forces in place
- Soviet forces only (U.S.S.R. western military districts)
- Non-Soviet pact forces only

Transatlantic Deployment and Logistics

NATO recognizes that in an emergency its in-place forces in Europe would require rapid reinforcement from North America and the United Kingdom.

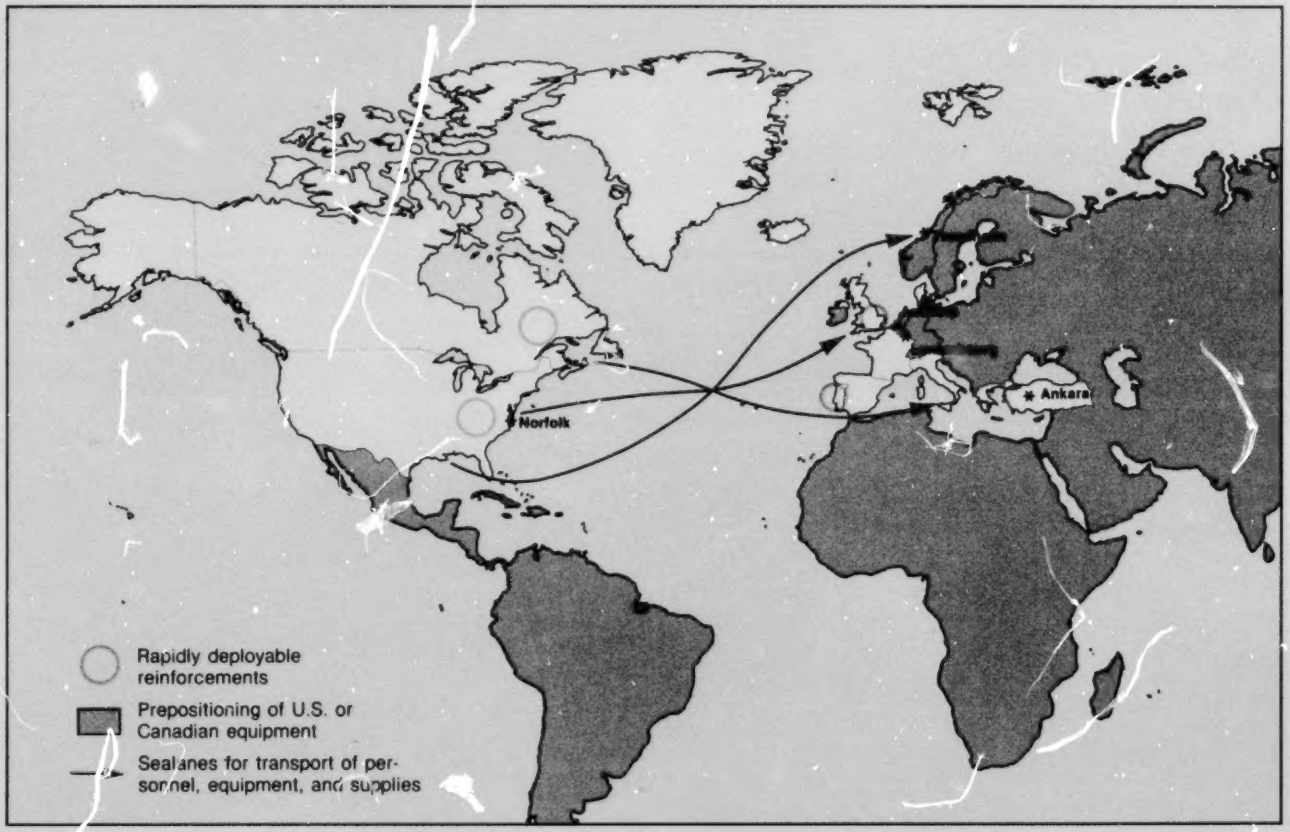
The U.S. goal is to increase U.S. forces in Europe to 10 Army divisions and supporting Air Force squadrons and 1 Marine amphibious brigade within 10 days of a decision to reinforce.

To speed up deployment, the United States has a program, largely completed, for prepositioning supplies and equipment for six divisions in the Northern and Central Regions. The Canadian Air/Sea Transportable Brigade also has prepositioned some equipment in Norway.

The Canadian Air/Sea Transportable Brigade and Canadian aircraft are ready for immediate deployment. The United Kingdom has three brigades within the country ready for rapid deployment to Germany, and Portugal is prepared to send one brigade to northern Italy.

NATO also has established the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (AMF) for rapid deployment to NATO's European flanks or other exposed areas. AMF is a multinational force consisting of air-transportable battalions and tactical air squadrons provided by several members.

Though not taking part in the integrated command structure, France, in a recent reorganization of its armed forces, is creating a rapid action force of some 47,000 members capable of rapid deployment within Europe as well as overseas.



Distances:

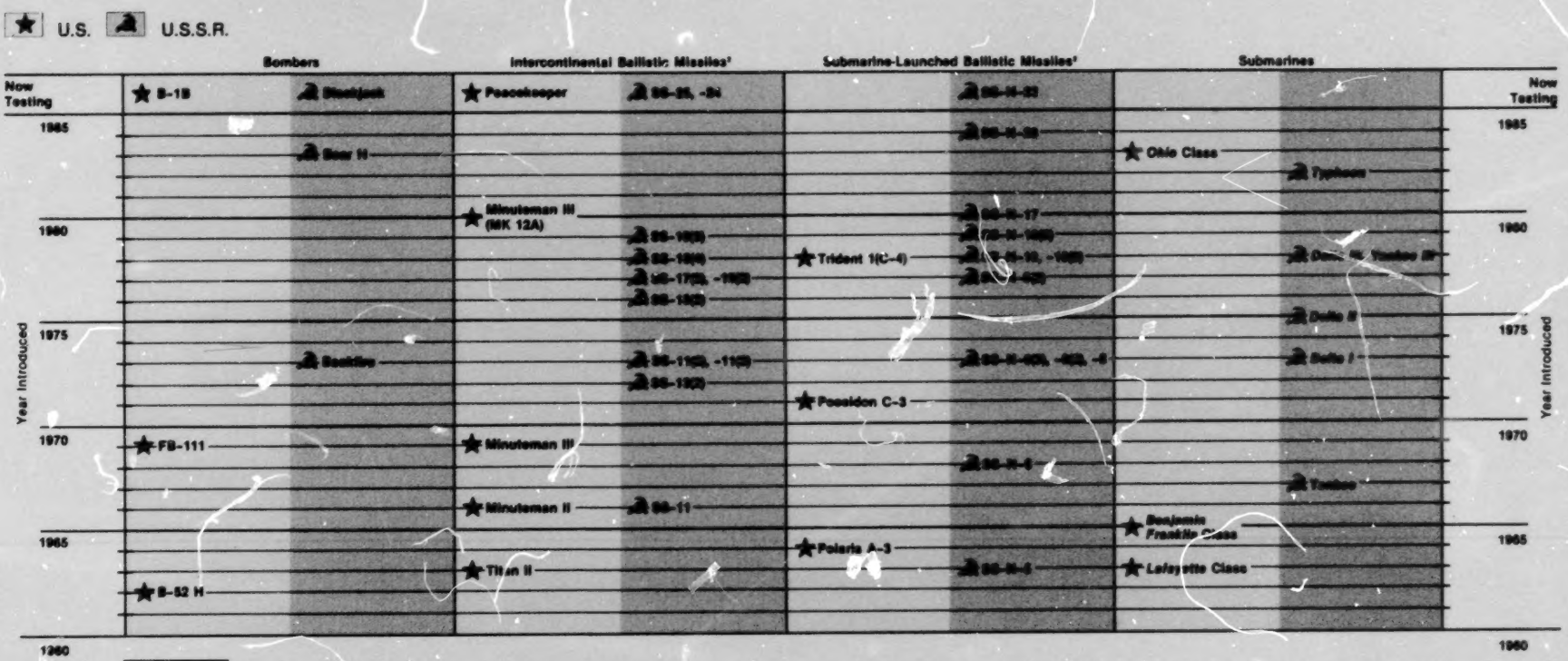
Norfolk to Antwerp	3,800 miles
Norfolk to Trondheim	3,800 miles
Luxembourg to Trondheim	900 miles
Luxembourg to Ankara	1,450 miles
U.S.S.R. western border to G.D.R. western border	500 miles

Strategic Nuclear Forces

The U.S. strategic nuclear force is NATO's ultimate deterrent and must, therefore, be able to inflict unacceptable damage upon a potential aggressor. To counter Soviet improvements over the last decade, the United States has begun to modernize its strategic forces. The United States consults with the other NATO allies at the highest level on the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms reduction efforts. NATO policy is to encourage verifiable agreements that would maintain the deterrent and reduce the risk of nuclear war.

France and the United Kingdom possess independent nuclear forces capable of retaliation in the event of Soviet attack.

U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms: Modernity Compared[1]



[1]Currently operational systems only.

[2]The modification series for Soviet intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles is shown in parentheses—for example: SS-19(3), SS-N-18(2).

Source: Data from NATO, *NATO and the Warsaw Pact: Force Comparisons*, 1984.

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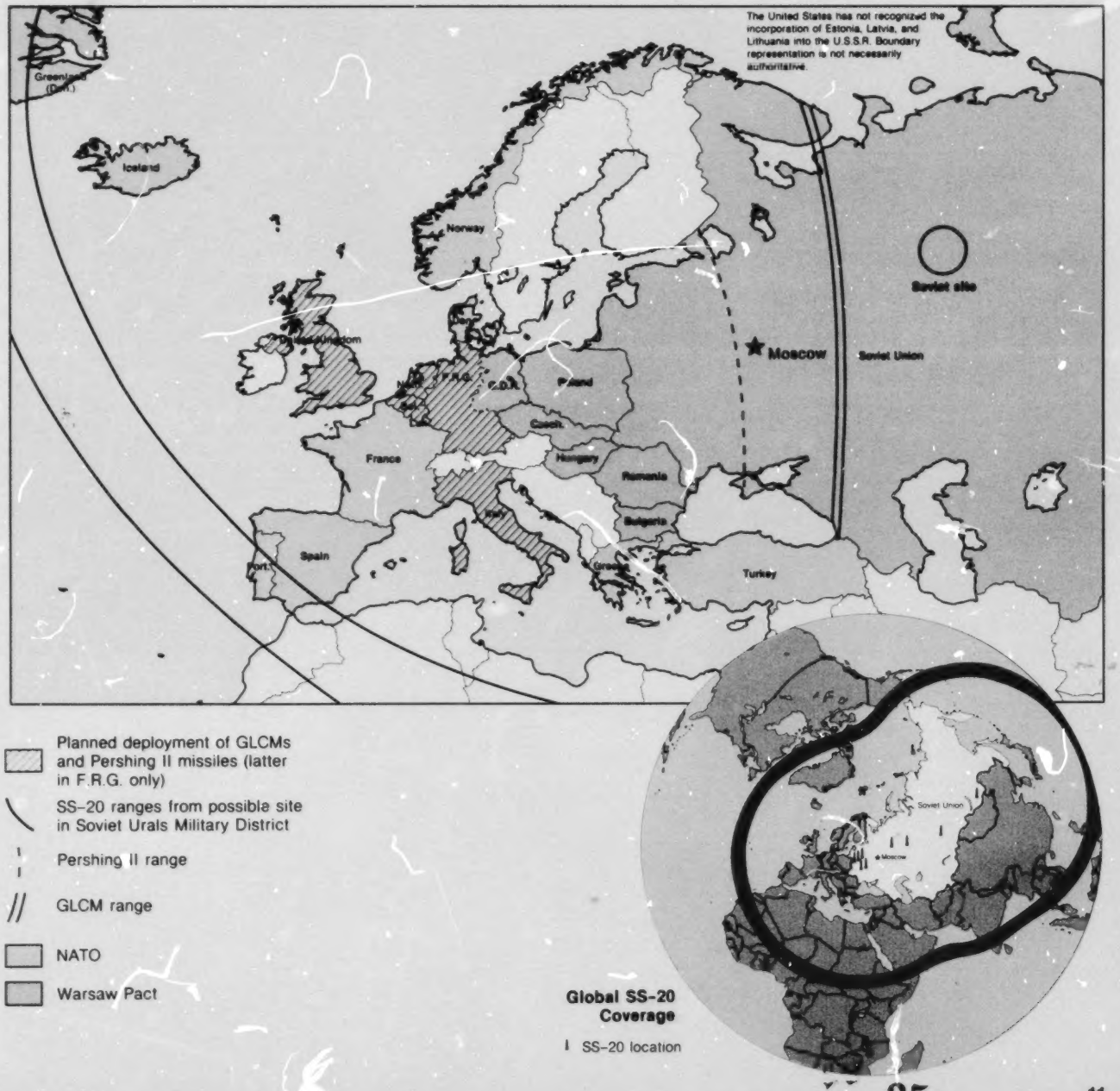
Intermediate-range and Short-range Nuclear Forces

NATO also has intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) and short-range nuclear forces (SNF), which are deployed in Europe in order to provide an essential link between the alliance's conventional deterrent and the U.S. strategic nuclear deterrent. INF include land-based missile systems of less than intercontinental range and aircraft capable of delivering nuclear warheads. SNF consist of tube artillery and short-range missiles.

In the 1970s the Warsaw Pact modernized its air defenses. At the same time the Soviet Union began to improve its longer range intermediate-range nuclear forces (LRINF) by deploying the SS-20 missile, a highly accurate mobile missile with three independently targetable warheads and a range of 2,730-3,100 miles. NATO's response to this threat was the 1979 dual-track decision calling for deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) beginning at the end of 1983 and for U.S.-Soviet negotiations to reduce INF deployment.

The INF talks began in November 1981. The Soviets walked out in November 1983. NATO deployments began at the end of 1983 in accordance with the 1979 decision.

The United States wishes to set global limits on LRINF, as these highly mobile and transportable missiles also pose a threat to U.S. friends and allies in Asia.

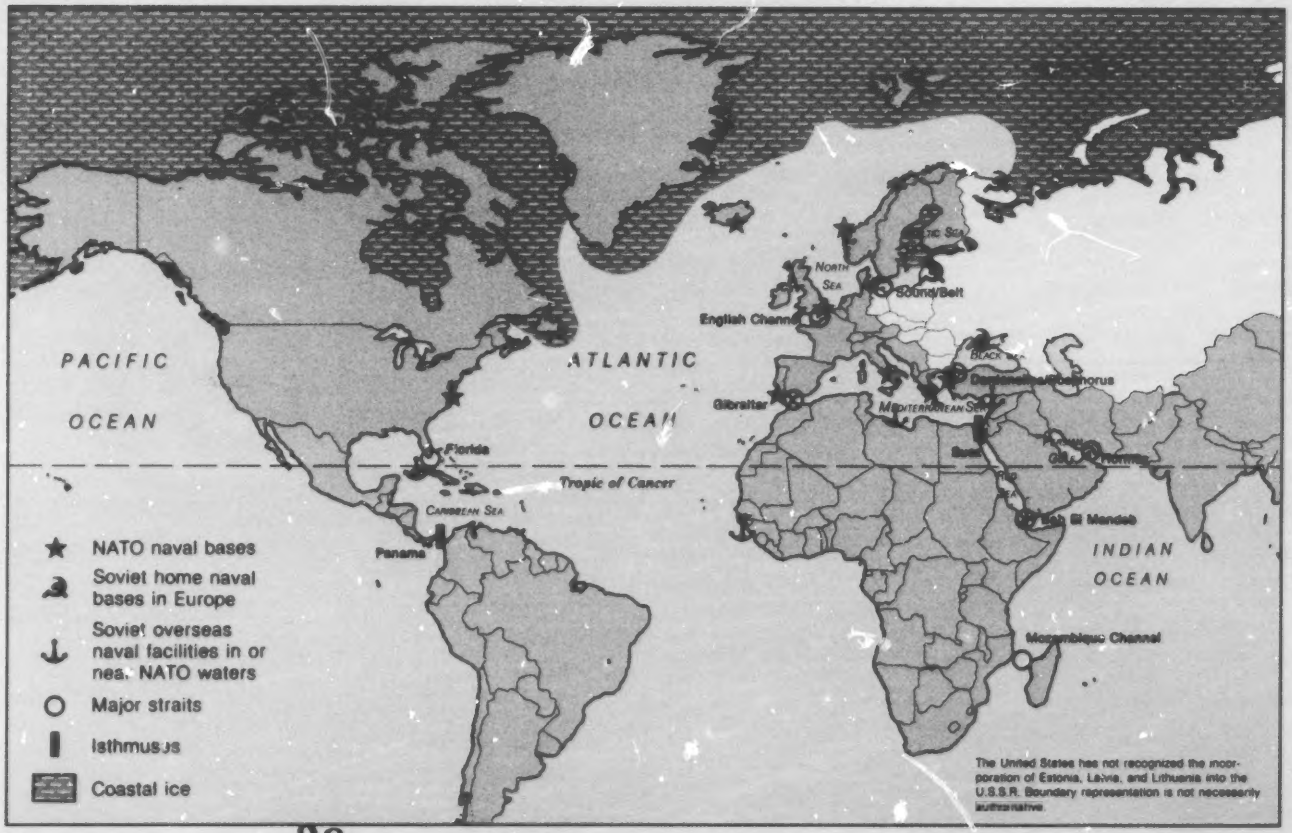


NATO-Warsaw Pact Naval Forces

NATO's geography—territory divided by the Atlantic Ocean and coasts approachable from ice-free seas—creates the need for durable logistics, land-based air cover, a long-range amphibious landing capability, and a strong defense against submarines.

NATO has larger naval forces than the Warsaw Pact in the North Atlantic and the seas bordering Europe. But in 1983 the Warsaw Pact had a force of 142 long-range submarines and 700 land-based tactical and support aircraft capable of operating over vital NATO sealanes. Warsaw Pact naval forces also can threaten Norway's northern coast, Turkey's Black Sea coast, and NATO's eastern Mediterranean sealanes. The Soviet high seas fleet can operate in sealanes from the South Atlantic, the Persian Gulf, and the China Sea.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the only countries taking part in the integrated military structure that have naval forces outside the NATO area. France has a substantial naval presence in the Indian Ocean.



NATO's Integrated Naval Commands

Area	Command and Base	Participants
North Atlantic	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), Norfolk, Virginia	Canada, Norway, Portugal, U.K., U.S.
English Channel	Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN), Northwood, U.K.	Belgium, Denmark, F.R.G., Netherlands and U.K.; occasionally Norway, U.S.
European Coastal and Mediterranean	Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR), Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), Belgium	Denmark, F.R.G., Turkey, U.K., U.S.

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NATO Members' Military Presence Outside the NATO Area

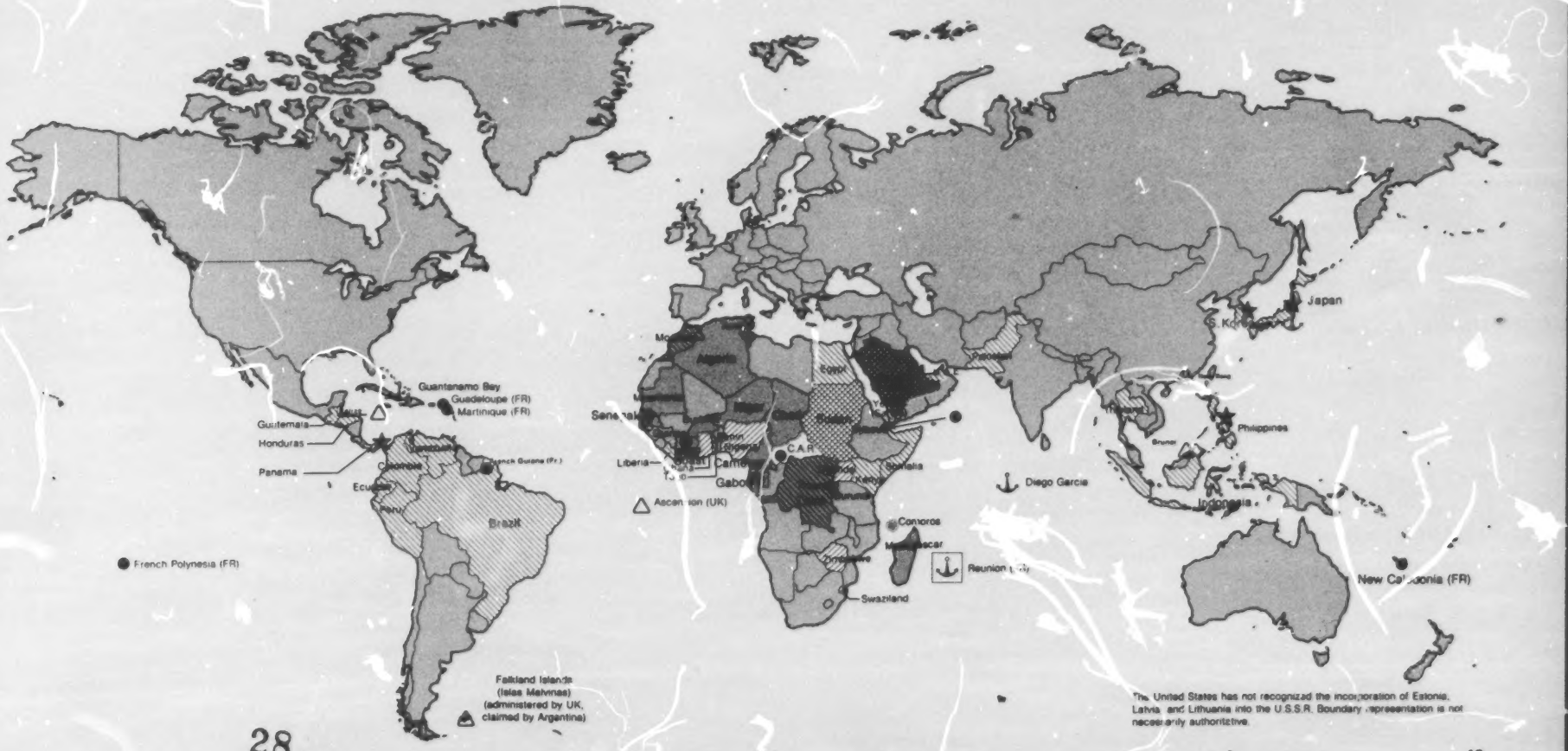
Some NATO members have military forces outside the treaty area (in addition to those serving with UN peacekeeping units). French, Dutch, and U.K. overseas deployments reflect obligations stemming from the colonial era.

French forces overseas are concentrated in the former colony of Djibouti (independent since 1977) and the island of Reunion (a French overseas department). France has small detachments in four of the African countries with which it has bilateral defense agreements.

The United Kingdom withdrew from all military bases east of Suez (except Hong Kong) in 1971 but remains a partner in the Australia, New Zealand, U.K. (ANZUK) arrangement for the defense of Malaysia and Singapore. The Netherlands has token military forces in the Netherlands Antilles (an autonomous part of the Netherlands realm).

U.S. bases overseas, outside the NATO area, are governed by mutual defense treaties with Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines; the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty; the 1903 agreement with Cuba on Guantanamo; and the 1966 agreement with the United Kingdom on Diego Garcia.

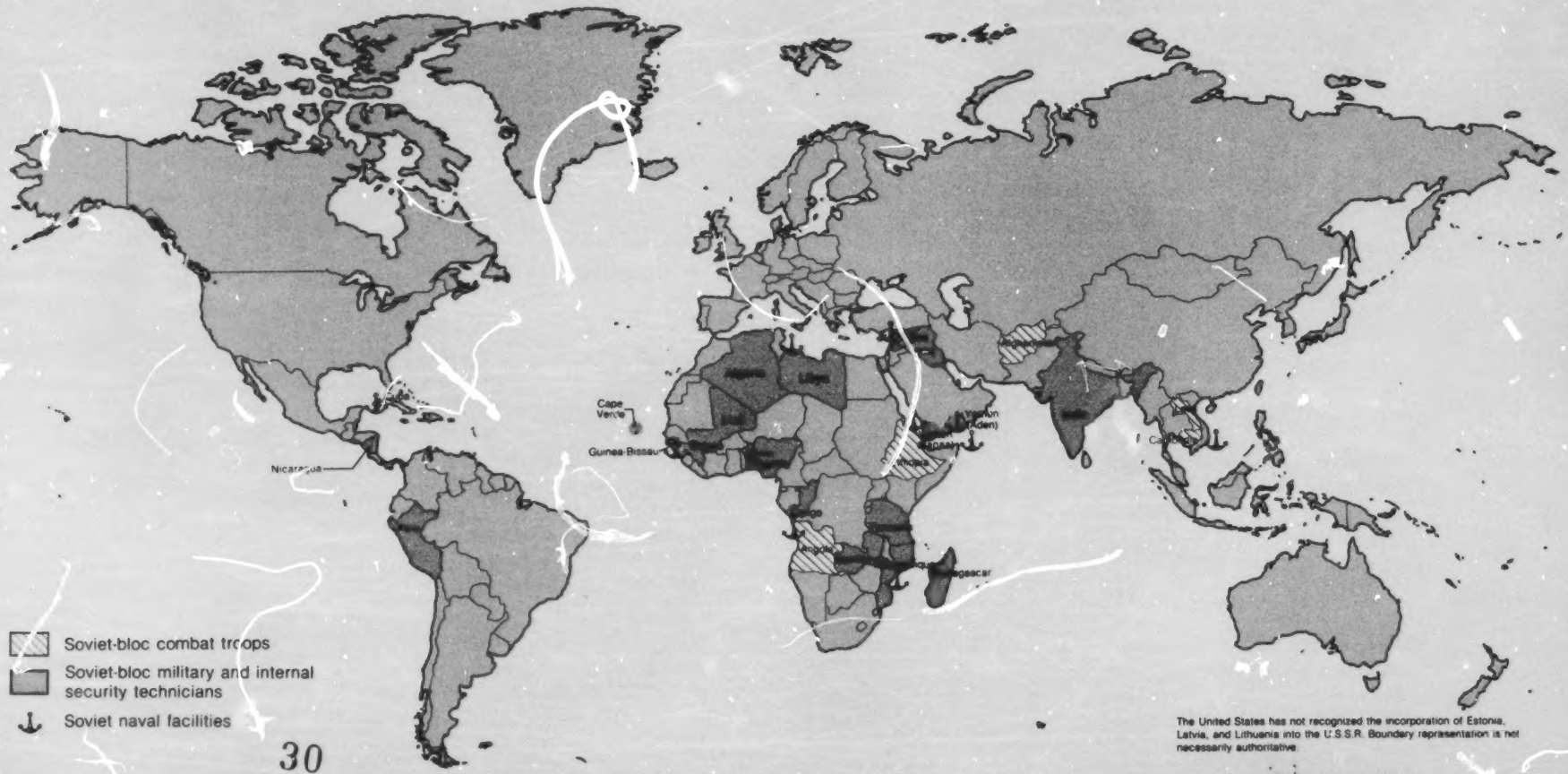
NATO recognizes that its vital interests may be served by its members' involvement in other regions. In 1980 the defense ministers agreed to consider special measures to compensate for a possible diversion of NATO-allocated U.S. forces to Southwest Asia.



Soviet-bloc Military Presence in Third World

Soviet deployment outside the Warsaw Pact area began with the dispatch of troops to Cuba in 1962. Soviet-bloc military presence in the Third World now includes substantial combat forces from the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Vietnam. In Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, and Kampuchea these troops are engaged against indigenous forces.

In 1981 Warsaw Pact countries had more than 18,000 military technicians in Third World countries. Cuba had more than 39,000. These technicians service and train local personnel in the use of Soviet-bloc military equipment purchased by these countries; organize and train armed forces, and, in some countries, provide operational guidance against opposition forces.



The United States has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the U.S.S.R. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

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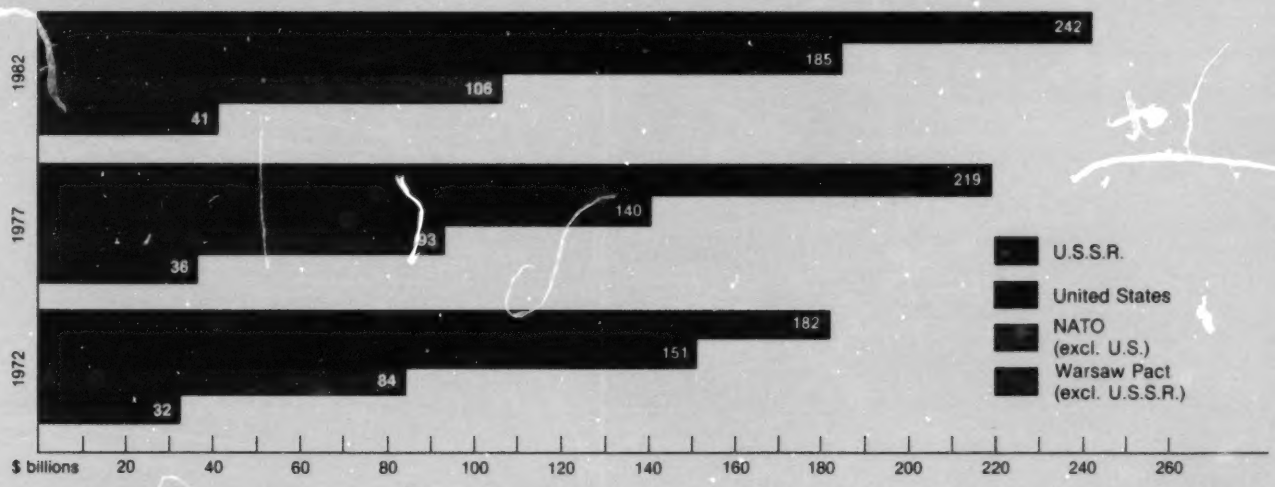
NATO-Warsaw Pact Military Expenditures

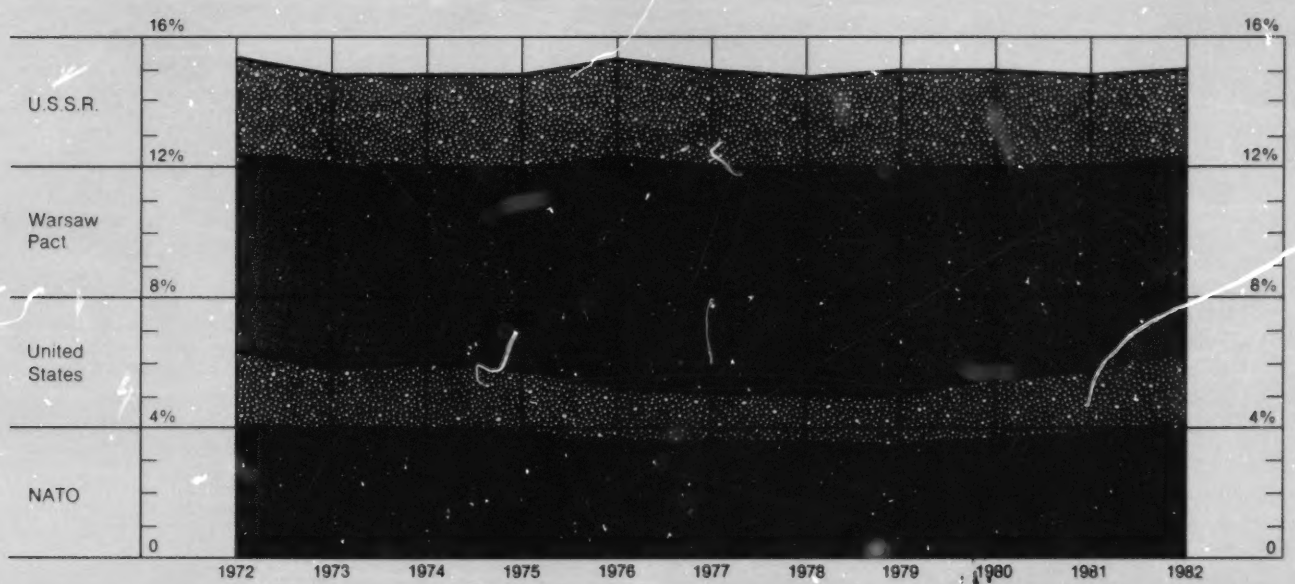
The figures for military expenditures are for all forces and facilities, not only those in or assigned to Europe. The percentage of the gross national product (GNP) that is consumed by military expenditures is one indicator of the military burden on the national economy.

Source: ACDA, *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1972–1982*, 1984.

Military Expenditures (constant 1981 dollars)



Military Expenditures, 1972–82 (% of GNP)



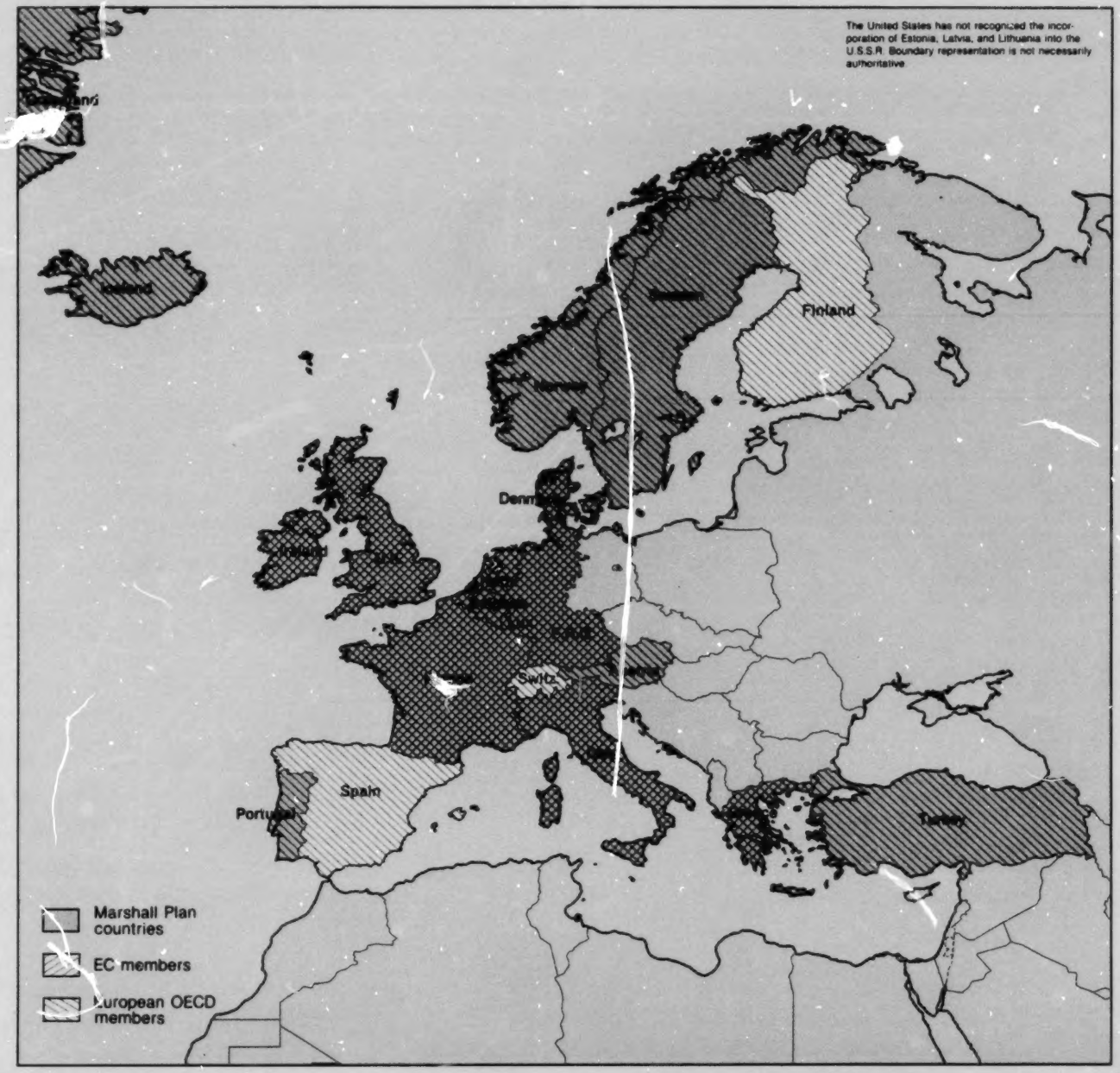
West European and North Atlantic Economic Cooperation

Military cooperation was but one part of a general strategy to secure peace and prosperity. Economic cooperation was equally important and was already underway when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in 1949. Article 2 of the treaty required members to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and encourage economic collaboration.

The European Recovery Program, or Marshall Plan, was initiated in 1947 to speed up postwar recovery with the help of American aid. (The Soviet Union refused to take part in this program and prevented its extension to Eastern Europe.) The body set up to administer Marshall Plan funds, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, was replaced in 1960 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which included Canada and the United States. Now encompassing all industrial democracies, the OECD seeks to promote world trade and economic growth and improve economic assistance to the Third World.

The European Communities (EC) is the main achievement of postwar efforts for West European unity. Established in 1967 to combine the coal and steel, atomic, and common market communities set up in the 1950s, the EC has the authority to conclude binding economic agreements. It also provides for regular meetings of its members' foreign ministers.

Since 1975, leaders of the major industrial democracies have held yearly economic summits. Participants now include Japan and six NATO countries—Canada, France, the F.R.G., Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The EC also is represented.



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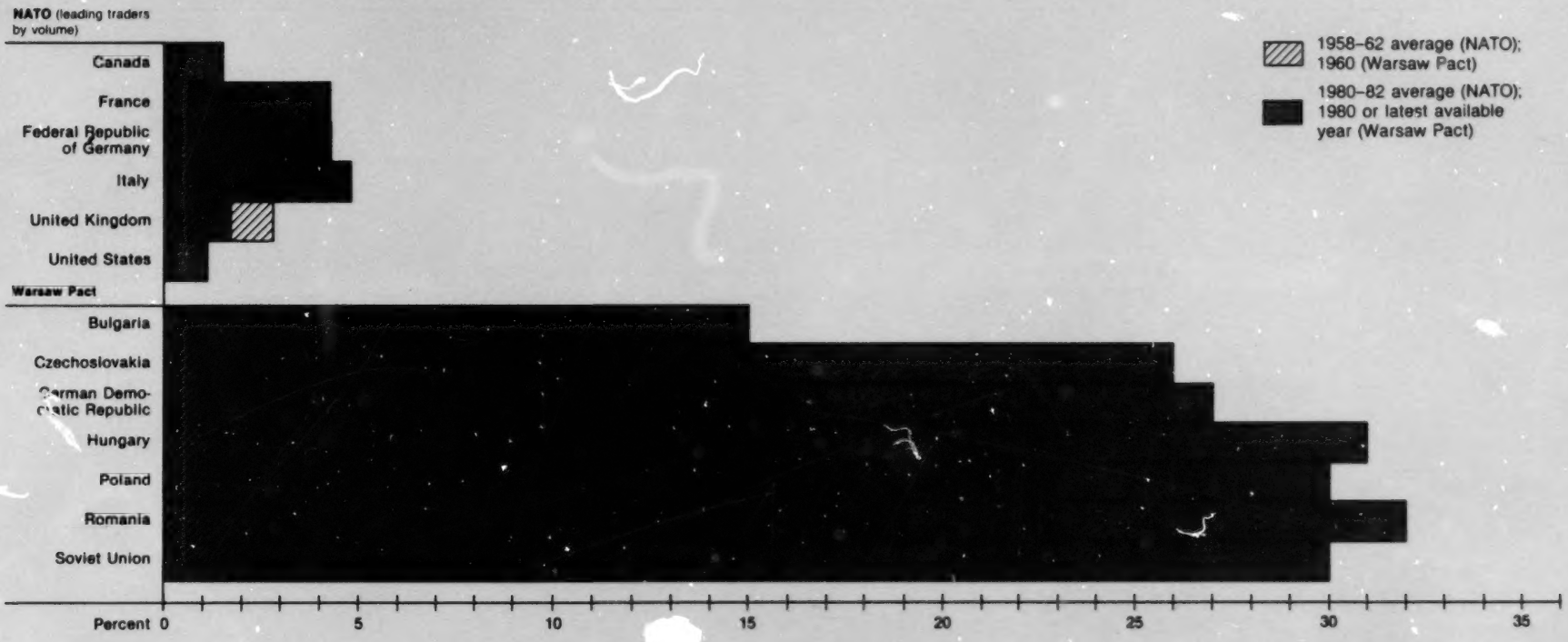
NATO-Warsaw Pact Trade

NATO favors the development of trade with Warsaw Pact countries on commercially sound terms and in items that do not contribute to Soviet military strength. The Coordinating Committee for Export Controls (COCOM), comprising NATO countries (except Iceland and Spain) and Japan, meets periodically to review the list of items embargoed for sale to Warsaw Pact countries because of their military potential.

Neither grouping must import goods from the other in order to subsist. But Warsaw Pact economies have come to rely on NATO countries for foodstuffs and high technology, while NATO countries have found it economical to import fuels, industrial raw materials, and other goods from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Petroleum and natural gas account for more than half of total Soviet exports to NATO countries, and completion of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe should greatly increase this share. Gold and precious metals are next in importance. Some commodities exported to NATO countries are not truly in surplus but are sold to acquire convertible currencies needed to purchase technology and goods in short supply.

Trade With Members of Other Grouping (percentage of total foreign trade)



NATO Overseas Import Dependency

Although NATO countries are self-sufficient in coal, iron ore, nickel, and some other minerals, they must import a large share of their current consumption of bauxite and alumina, chromite, copper, phosphates, and tin. Non-NATO sources provide all the needs of NATO countries for industrial diamond and almost all their needs for manganese ores and platinum group metals.

Since the Arab oil embargo of 1973, the larger industrialized members of NATO have greatly reduced their dependency on oil as a source of energy. Gas and oil production within the alliance also has risen substantially, due largely to development of the North Sea fields. But most members still depend on non-NATO sources for a large share of the petroleum they consume.

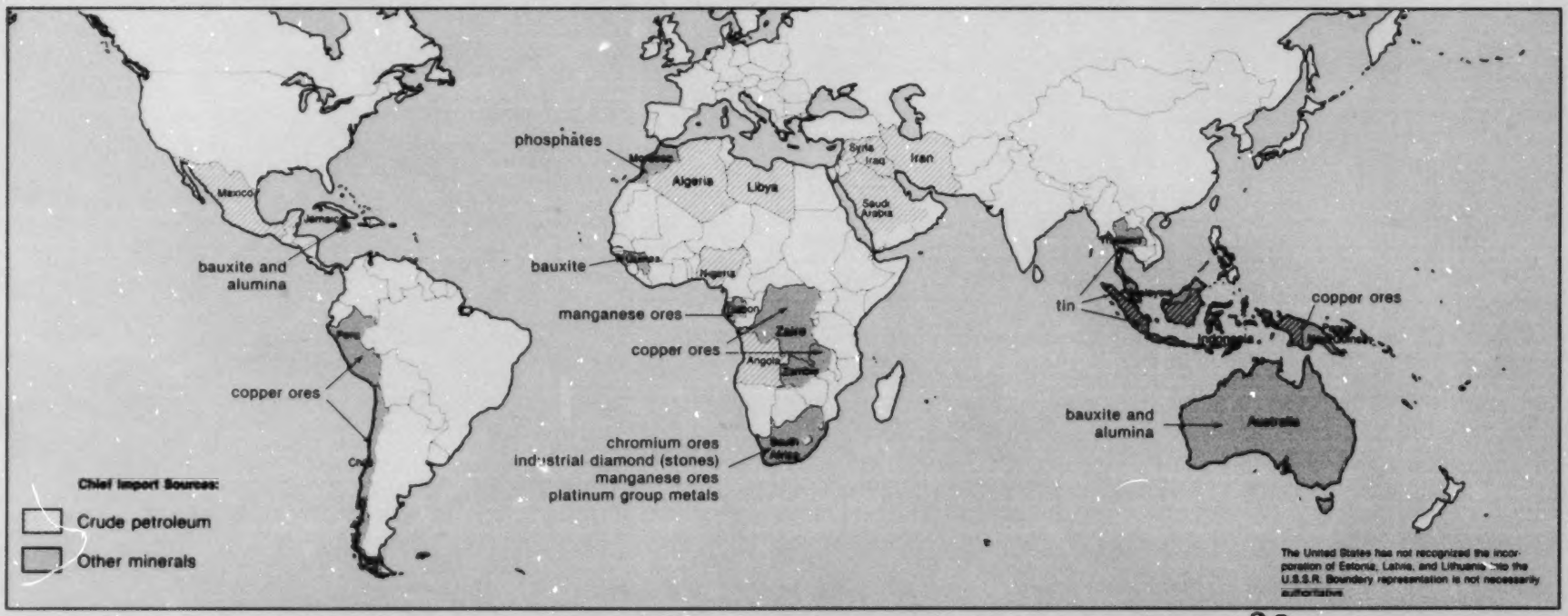
Dependency on Non-NATO Sources of Petroleum

(average 1981–83)

	% of Petroleum Consumption	% of Total Energy Consumption
All NATO countries	46	21
Canada	19	6
France	95	44
Federal Republic of Germany	60	26
Italy	98	61
United Kingdom	38	13
United States	32	11
Other NATO countries	52	50

Note: The United Kingdom is a net oil exporter, but for economic reasons imports lower grade crudes to meet its heavy product demand.

Sources for table: Calculations based on OECD, *Quarterly Oil and Gas Statistics*, 1984, and *BP Statistical Review of Energy*, 1984.



Warsaw Pact Overseas Import Dependency

The Warsaw Pact is much less dependent than NATO on raw materials from the Third World and other non-NATO countries. The Soviet Union is well endowed with natural resources—including the minor metals important for modern rocketry, aeronautics, and nuclear energy—and supplies most of the industrial raw materials consumed by other Warsaw Pact countries. The share of Third World trade in the total nonbloc trade of individual Warsaw Pact countries ranges from 6% to 15%. (For Romania, the exception, Third World trade is about one-quarter of total foreign trade.)

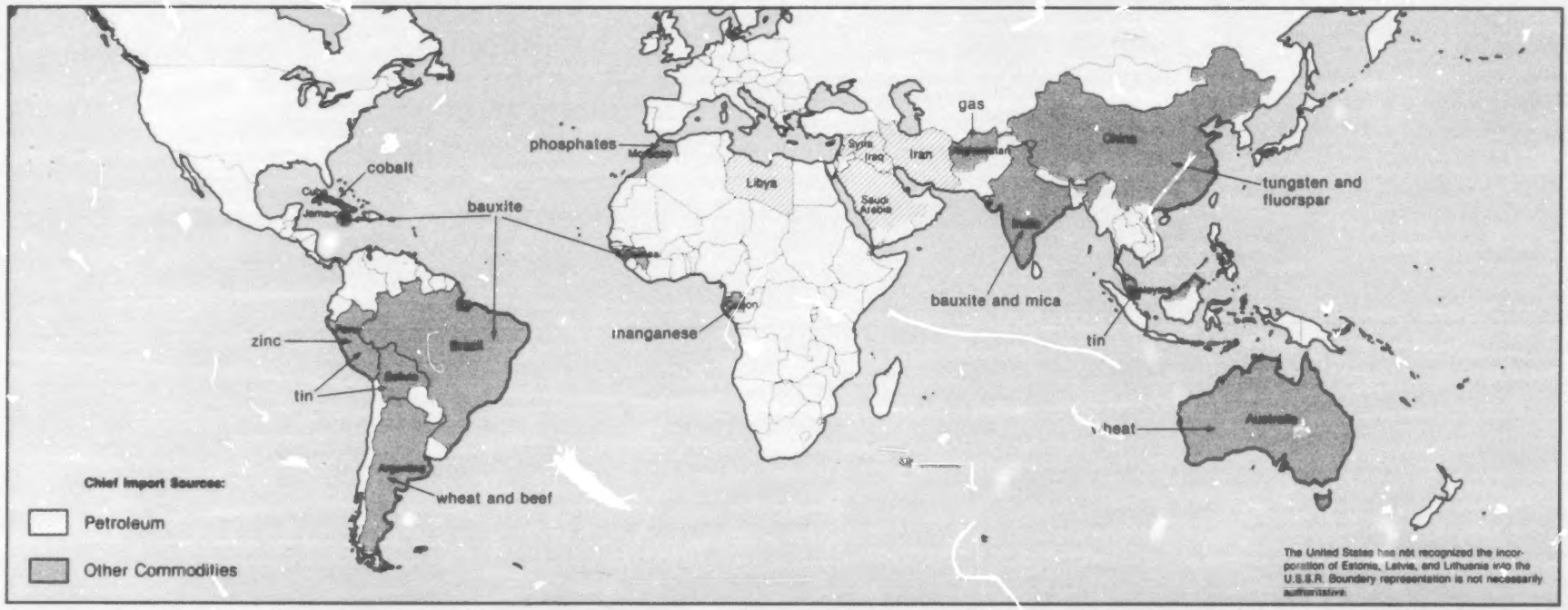
The Soviet Union and its allies are helping to develop mineral industries in some Asian, African, and Latin American countries in exchange for a share of production. But imports from the Third World do not necessarily indicate an absolute deficiency or true import dependency. Middle Eastern and North African oil imported by pact countries in exchange for weapons and other assistance is less than the petroleum the Soviet Union exports to Western Europe.

Weapons are the leading Warsaw Pact export to the Third World, followed by machinery and industrial equipment.

Soviet Import Reliance: Selected Minerals and Metals, From Sources Other Than Warsaw Pact, 1983

Metal/Mineral	% of Consumption	Principal Source(s)
Antimony	12	Yugoslavia
Bauxite and alumina	37	Greece, Guinea, India, Jamaica, Yugoslavia
Bismuth	50	Japan
Cobalt	47	Cuba
Mica	13	India
Tin	27	Malaysia, Singapore, United Kingdom
Tungsten	43	China, Mongolia

Source: R. Levine, *Mining Annual Review*, 1984.



NATO Members and Other Mutual Security Pacts

France, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States are NATO members that have joined other regional security pacts.

The United States is party to the 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), the first regional security arrangement based on Article 52 of the UN Charter. The United States also belongs to the 1952 Security Treaty Between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States (ANZUS) for the Pacific area.

France, the United Kingdom, and the United States are parties to the 1954 Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO). Although the treaty organization was disbanded in 1975, treaty obligations are still in effect. Pakistan withdrew in 1973. France maintains an inactive status.

Turkey and the United Kingdom were members of the 1955 Baghdad Pact, renamed Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) when Iraq withdrew in 1959. CENTO's purpose was to provide security for the Middle East. The United States did not join CENTO but sat on CENTO's Economic Committee and Military Committee and sent an observer delegation to meetings of the CENTO Council. CENTO has been defunct since Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey withdrew in 1979–80.

None of these regional security arrangements has created a permanent military command structure or developed a machinery or infrastructure comparable to NATO's.

Note: Cuba was excluded from the Inter-American Defense Board in 1962. Pakistan withdrew from SEATO in 1973.

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